--1961--

STRAWBERRY

Catalog

J. H. SHIVERS

PLANT FARMS

ALLEN, MARYLAND

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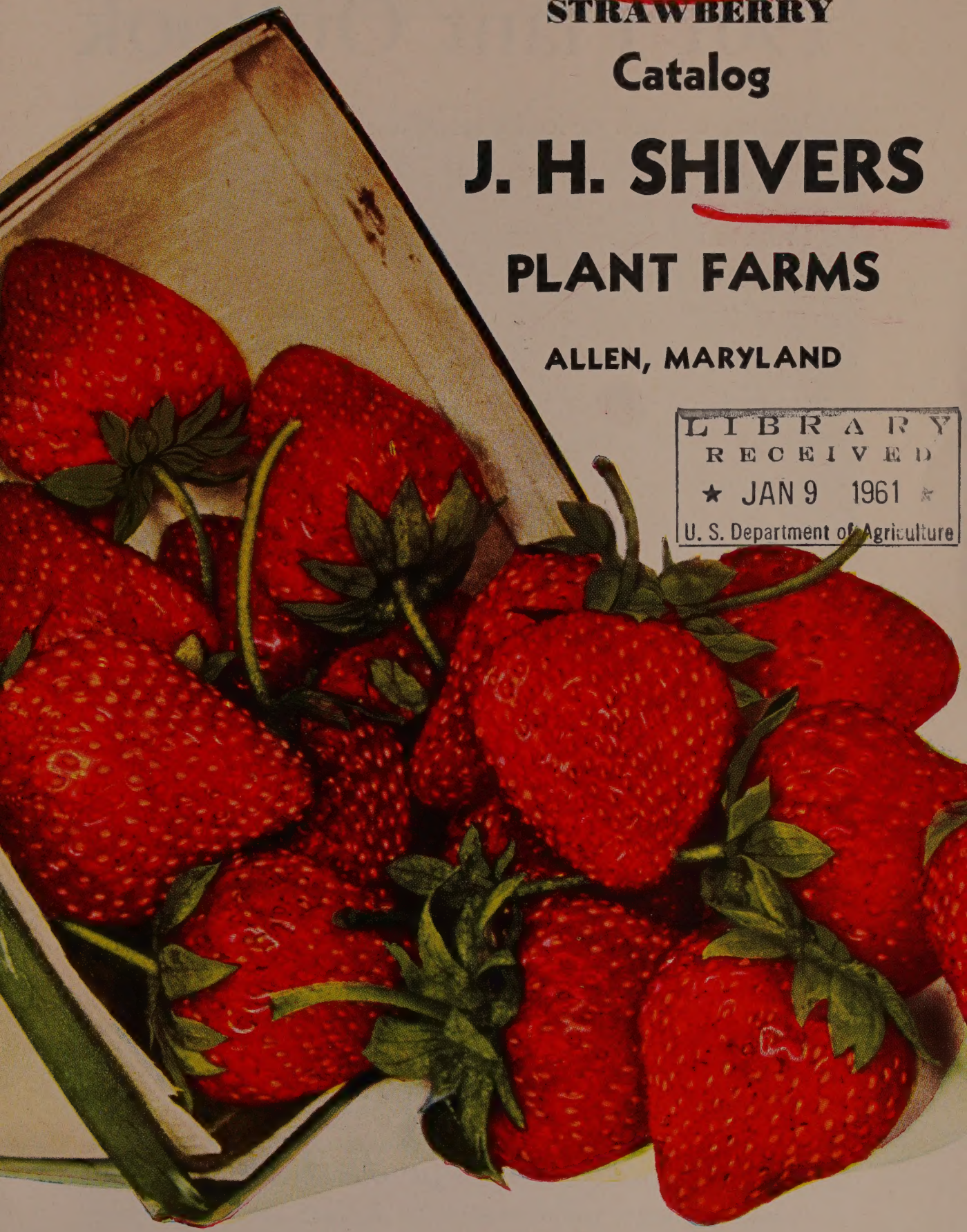


"Shore Plants with Sure Quality"

1961 Plant Outlook

We are all looking for better things in 1961 and our hopes are for strawberries to be one of the brighter spots.

From time to time a new variety which has sufficient value to give it a somewhat permanent place in the strawberry industry is introduced. As its merits become more widely known, its plantings is increased accordingly. So Midway, a mid-season variety which has been tested and tried by the Experimental Farms, has been added to our list of varieties. With newer and better varieties, we can expect a better crop of attractive berries, if we do our part to produce a good crop.

There will be a normal supply of most varieties of strawberry plants for 1961, from the observation of the fields of plants. However there may be a short supply on some of the newer varieties. Many of the varieties which produced well and were favorites last season will be in strong demand, so may be short late in the season. We advise you to place your order early.

We earnestly hope that we may renew contacts with old customers and have the pleasure of greeting and serving new ones.

Sincerely,

J. H. Shivers

A Close-up of Beautiful, Healthy Plants Ready for Digging

Our Agreement to You

We guarantee all plants, shipped out before May 15th to reach you in good condition. If for any reason they do not, notify us at once, so that we can refill your order. All claims must be made upon receipt of plants. We cannot be responsible for any plants after they have been received in good condition. If for any reason you refuse plants, have the Express Agent mark the reason on shipping receipt and send to us.

REFERENCES: Our best references are the many satisfied customers who have entrusted us with their orders. For bank references kindly write the Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., or the Bank of Somerset, Princess Anne, Md. Enclose stamp for reply.

PLANTING GUIDE

The strawberry is grown in nearly every section of the United States, in parts of Canada and even in Alaska. It is adaptable to a wider range of soil and climate conditions than most small fruits. The crop is produced on large acreage for commercial purposes, while the "strawberry bed" forms a part of every well kept home garden.

In this limited space we will give suggestions for the most necessary details for successful strawberry growing. You may get more information by writing us or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., who will, upon request, send you bulletins on strawberry culture, free and postpaid. A strawberry grower should take this means of keeping in touch with the newer developments and methods being employed in present strawberry culture.

An actual photograph showing the vigorous plants and strong healthy roots on our plants.

"Plants referred to as "virus-free" in this catalog have been field grown by us from virus-free foundation stock furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville Maryland, and State Horticultural Department, University of Maryland. Our field-grown stock has been dusted with parathion to control aphids which transmit the virus diseases. It has also been grown at considerable distance from any other strawberry plants. Since viruses do not produce clear-cut symptoms in most strawberry varieties, but simply weaken and devitalize the plants, no guarantee can be made that these plants are 100 percent free of viruses. Because of the measures that we have used to protect these plants from virus infection, we believe them to be substantially virus-free."

SOIL: Practically any soil that will grow good field crops will grow good berries—good rich, sandy loam preferred. All kinds of fruit plants demand that the soil be able to hold moisture well and, at the same time, drain easily. Excellent results are secured on both sandy and clay types of soil under the proper cultural management. Any soil selected for strawberry growing should be well provided with organic matter as this tends to prevent heaving out of plants in winter and enables the crop to withstand the droughts of summer. Even the extreme types of soils including sandy, gravelly or stiff clays can be made to produce profitable crops of berries where the land is well improved by the addition of organic matter and the proper fertilizers applied.

Organic matter in the form of legume crops, manure, or sod, should be turned under far enough in advance of planting to allow it to become decomposed in the soil.

SOIL PREPARATION: Soil for setting strawberry plants should be plowed deeply and harrowed until it is loose and level. We like fall plowing as it allows the soil to settle and turned-under vegetable matter to decay. Spring plowing is all right, but fall plowing is better when possible. The land should be thoroughly harrowed in spring, followed with a culti-packer or roller to preserve moisture after planting. It is best to plant some cover crop such as oats or rye which is to be plowed under except in the case of sod land which should be left rough over winter to kill the white grub.

Several weeks before planting, the cover crop should be turned under or rough land disced thoroughly. A week or ten days before the plants are set, the final preparation of the plant bed should be made, at which time the fertilizer be applied.

Stable manures are the best fertilizers we have found. They not only furnish the necessary plant food, but also make the heavier soil of finer texture, and the light sandy soils of greater water-holding capacity. This may be applied in the fall and plowed in or spread on land after plowing and worked in the soil well. The best results we have ever obtained were by opening the rows and putting some fine manure in the row during the winter.

However, if coarse manure is not convenient, you can get very good results from commercial fertilizer. A mixture composed of 1,500 pounds dissolved bone and 500 pounds super phosphate. The analysis of this mixture is about 3-10-0. Use about 500 or 600 pounds of this acre in the drill before the plants are set, or alongside of the plants, and thoroughly work in with hoe or cultivator soon after setting the plants. Where applied in the drill, it should be worked in thoroughly, going at least twice in each row with an implement to mix it in. If applied broadcast, 1,000 pounds or more per acre of this mixture thoroughly harrowed in before the plants are set, can be used without injury and possibly to advantage. If this amount is to be used, however, we would much prefer to put five or six hundred pounds in the drill and use the balance as a side dressing in late summer. We have used as much as 700 pounds without injury, but have seen severe injury from 1,000 pounds in the drill, not thoroughly mixed with the soil. In no case should nitrate or potash salts ever be used in any mixture drilled under the plants. Contact of any of these materials with the roots will surely burn them. In the past many thousands of plants have been killed by such methods. As a top dressing to be used in early spring before growth starts, 6-8-6 and 5-10-5 fertilizer give excellent results. In a very dry season on very light soil, fertilizer applied in early spring cuts down the yield by producing a heavy growth of foliage which sucks out the scanty supply of moisture.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE PLANTS ARRIVE:

Order your plants early before foliage starts to grow and set plants out upon arrival if possible. If impossible to set upon arrival, place in cold storage if available at 32 degrees F. until conditions are right for setting. When no cold storage is available, dig a V-shaped trench, open the bundles, spread out in thin layers with buds just even with the surface of the ground and firm the soil back against the roots of the plants. If necessary, several layers of plants can be heeled-in the same place with one or two inches of soil between each layer of plants. Wet the soil and roots of plants thoroughly when heeling-in is done.

WHEN TO PLANT: EARLY! The best time to plant is just as early in spring as land can be worked, or as soon as the ground can be made ready for planting. LATER PLANTING RETARDS NORMAL GROWTH AND DEVLOPMENT. Order your plants as early as possible; plants set early start quicker and make a more vigorous growth of plants.

LATE SUMMER OR FALL PLANTING -

Many inquiries come in regarding late summer or early fall planting. We do not carry plants in storage after June the first. Our beds of plants in August and early fall have not matured enough to permit digging and shipping without too much waste and risk of plants surviving. Plants from young beds seldom do well unless given special care. Many fall set plants are unable to survive the winter.

SETTING THE PLANTS: There are many methods of setting strawberry plants. No particular method has advantage over another except in the saving of labor. The important thing is to get your plants in the ground the same depth as they grew in the original bed and to pack the dirt firmly around the roots. Set the plants so that the roots are completely covered and soil will come to the leaves. However, make sure that the leaves are not covered. If plants are not set deep enough in the soil, they will dry out. If leaves are covered, plants will fail to start proper growth. We recommend setting the plants in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, or even as far as 4½ feet apart, if soil is very fertile. The plants should be set 15 to 24 inches apart in the row, depending on the varieties set, the width of the rows themselves and the fertility of the land.

Free growing varieties like Dunlap, Missionary and Blakemore which make large numbers of plants should be set farther apart than varieties like Fairfax, Red Star, Fairpeake and all everbearing varieties.

SCALE OF SETTING PLANTS

Approximate Numbers of plants Required for 1 Acre for Various Distances.

Rows	In Row	Plants Per Acre
3 ft. apart	18 in.	9,700
3 ft. apart	24 in.	7,300
3½ ft. apart	18 in.	8,300
3½ ft. apart	24 in.	6,200
4 ft. apart	18 in.	7,300
4 ft. apart	24 in.	5,500

CULTIVATION: The cultivation is always important and should be started as soon as the planting is finished. If one will take the trouble to destroy all grass and weeds the year previous on land to be planted in strawberries, it will be found to pay handsomely, as the seeds thus destroyed will not be in your berry beds to plague the grower and run up the cost of hoeing. Keep them clean until frost, hoe shallow so as not to disturb the roots. Be sure that the bud of plants are not covered when hoeing.

CUTTING BLOSSOMS: Blossoms will appear on strawberry plants soon after set in the field, which should be cut off. Very often the blossoms are not all out during the first hoeing but may be cut off the next time. This is quite necessary for vigorous plant growth. Everbearing plants should have blossoms removed from plants until August.

VARIETIES: The selection of varieties should be governed by the local conditions and the demand of the markets to be furnished. Information is available from your State Agriculture Experiment Station, local growers or County Agent. Some varieties are very popular in the South, while other varieties are more popular in the Central and West. The North select and find more satisfaction in growing an entirely different variety from the other sections. New varieties are constantly being developed and tested.

MULCHING: A mulch will guard against winter injury to roots and crowns by protecting them from extremely low temperatures. The plants should be covered with 1 to 3 inches of good mulching material such as hay, straw or pine needles before severe weather starts. As spring growth starts this mulch where too thick should be pulled open and arranged under the plants. Plants for the most part are usually able to push through thinner mulches, unless it packs. This mulch serves to support the fruit and avoids rot and grit, making your berries cleaner and firmer to harvest and the mulch keeps the moisture up in dry, windy weather.

MARKETING: The ultimate value of a crop of berries is determined by the selling price. Well grown fruit should receive the greatest care in harvesting, packing and shipping, so that it reaches the consumer in as good condition as possible. There is usually an oversupply of poor fruit, but very rarely is the market glutted with good fruit, well displayed. Intelligent grading pays. A dishonest pack hurts the shipper most. Some form of ventilated crate should be used for best results in transit.

TREATMENT OF SOIL: After much experimenting, the most effective and economical soil fumigant yet found, to destroy nematode in fields, is Nemagon. If proper amount is applied in fertilizer on both sides of row, 3 to 4 inches deep. When covered well Nemagon will give excellent results and prove more economical than the old method of fumigating the soil.

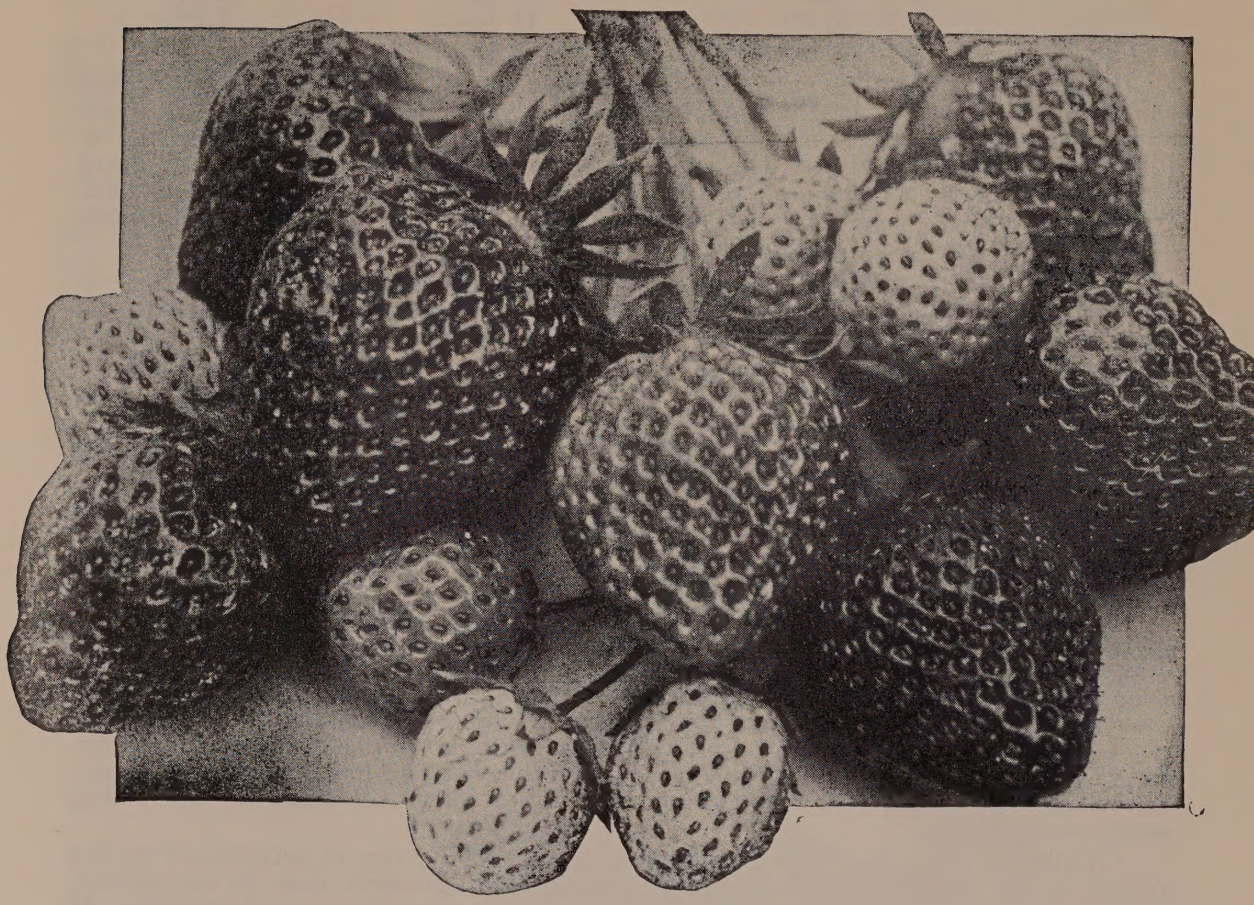
Fertilizer with Chlorodane added is spread on the soil. The Chlorodane is used to kill and control harmful insects such as aphis, ants and other insects.

We maintain a regular dusting schedule, with 1% parathion for control of insects that spread virus and plant diseases.

Our plants are grown on land that has not been in strawberries for a number of years. We believe our plants to be free of diseases and insects as is possible to have them.

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES: Strawberries should be fertilized in the fall for best yields of fruit the following spring, according to State Experimental Station officials.

Early Varieties



PREMIER

(HOWARD 17)

Premier is an old variety but does very well over a large territory, chiefly in the middle and northern states. It was called the frost proof berry and many commercial growers in the northern states found it to be the most productive and most profitable. In recent years newer varieties have replaced the Premier.

Since the introduction of virus free Premier, plants, added vigor. Many growers still plant this variety and find the Premier is still producing high yields of attractive berries for the markets.

The berries are a medium red in color, have a medium size cap that will stay green throughout the season, under favorable conditions. A quart of Premier berries that have grown right and picked well has a very fine appearance. The quality will compare well with many varieties but not as firm as many of the newer varieties. It is a very good berry for local market.

DIXIELAND

Dixieland originated in North Carolina and appeared at its best in the section the name implies, southern and middle states. Many growers in other areas have tried the Dixieland and found it to be an excellent variety in yield and firmness for New York to mid western states.

Dixieland plants will grow well in nearly all types of soil. The plants are very productive, making a good bed of plants but not a matted row, resulting in berries being nice and large. The fruit ripens early and is firm, a variety most promising for freezing and shipping. The berries of Dixieland can remain on the plant until fully ripe to attain best quality with less risk of deterioration. Due to the large size, very firm, somewhat tart flavor and high yields, Dixieland variety has become so popular with many growers in several areas in a short time.

BLAKEMORE

The Blakemore is a U. S. Department of Agriculture cross of Missionary and Premier. This variety is very popular in Mid-western and southern states.

PLANT GROWTH: Blakemore makes a vigorous growth and should be kept thinned out for best results. The foliage is healthy and stands up very well during the entire fruiting season.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries are very firm and will stand long distance shipping in excellent condition. It has become very popular with the Maryland growers because of firmness and keeping qualities if kept on the vine and also after picking. In fact, it will keep well on the vines several days should weather conditions delay the picking. The fruit is very light in color and very attractive.

PRODUCTIVENESS: It is medium in size if the plants are properly spaced, but when allowed to get too thick the berries will run down fast. In planting Blakemore be sure to have them properly spaced to about 6 plants to the square foot. The fresh fruit is rather tart but is a favorite with the "cold pack" men and is one of the best berries for canning.

FLORIDA No. 90

The Strawberry originated by Dr. A. N. Brooks in Florida has already taken over more than half of the strawberry acreage in Florida, outshining the Missionary in size and productiveness, called Florida 90.

The berries of Florida 90 ripen during the winter when there is a good market for fresh fruit. The growers of Florida have found this variety firm and attractive in appearance to meet the requirements of distant shipping to northern markets. The berries are large, long and pointed, red in color all of the way through, larger and juicier than the Missionary.

REDGLOW

Redglow came as a seedling from the cross of Fairland and Tennessee Shipper at Beltsville, Maryland, tested several years and released by United States Department of Agriculture in 1956.

Since it is a variety resistant to redstele diseases, it is highly recommended to growers troubled especially with this disease in central and northeastern United States. The Redglow plants are vigorous, moderately productive, with a good number of runners.

The ripening season of Redglow is about the same as Blakemore and Premier. The berries maintain large average size throughout the picking season. They are very glossy, moderately firm, vivid red in color, deeper than the Blakemore. The flesh is uniform red in color throughout the berry and is very good for freezing.

Redglow has been tested and proven satisfactory for growers from Pennsylvania to North Carolina to Indiana and Kentucky. It is suggested for trial in Middle Atlantic States for an early berry.

FAIRFAX

PLANT GROWTH: The Fairfax makes a strong robust growth of perfectly healthy plants. The plants are larger and spaced farther apart than the Premier. The leaves are large, dark green, and somewhat glossy.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries average very large. In size and appearance they resemble the Chesapeake, having prominent yellow seeds, shiny almost polished surface which makes the berries very attractive to buyers upon reaching the market. Appearance alone will make the Fairfax bring top prices on the market.

The berries are light when they first ripen but become dark when over ripe and are sometimes dark when they reach the market. This does not mean a state of decay for they retain their flavor and remain firm for several days after they turn dark. Buyers have learned that the berries, even though they become dark in color, hold their flavor and firmness. This has given them a high place on the market. From my experience you will not go wrong by trying Fairfax to see how attractive they are. It is a strong competitor for leadership and is gaining in popularity.

PRODUCTIVENESS: The Fairfax will not make as many plants as Premier, but it is not subject to become too thick for a good crop of fruit. The fruit of Fairfax is larger than Premier but does not produce quite as many berries. The higher price received for berries the past seasons has caused a demand for this variety. It rates as "tops" for the home garden.

MISSIONARY

Missionary has been an old reliable variety for the South. This variety has been replaced in recent years by many growers for a newer one, known as the Florida 90.

The berries of Missionary are medium in size, dark red in color, with a tart flavor and attractve in appearance. Will do well on most soils. It is a good shipper and is chiefly planted in the southern part of United States.

EARLIDAWN

The earliest of all varieties, Earlidawn is a cross of Midland and Tennessee Shipper, originated at Beltsville, Maryland.

Earlidawn has been tested from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, westward to Indiana. Tests show it is variety best adapted to the area from Marylan, New Jersey and west through the middle latitude states. It is a very highly productive variety. It has been tested thoroughly for various conditions of soil, climate and market use. Now accepted by many growers to replace the long popular Premier variety because of its yield and outstanding performance as a shipper and for the frozen package trade.

The ripening season of Earlidawn is about five days earlier than Blakemore or Premier. It has escaped frost better than the Premier. Characterized by short flower stems, blossoms of Earlidawn are protected from frost. The berries are average large, glossy vivid red in color, moderately tough skin, with seeds slightly sunken, with flavor tart and good.

OTHER EARLY VARIETIES

MIDLAND: Midland is a very early variety and produces large, firm, dark red fruit of good dessert quality. Plants are vigorous and large but only moderate in new plant formation although very productive for the number of plants grown. It is an excellent berry for home freezing. It is adapted to all the middle states and rated high by some in the north. Midland is a leader and a very popular variety due to the sweet, good flavor, dark red-red center with berries running large in size.

DUNLAP: It is gradually being replaced by Premier because Premier berries are earlier, larger, and more handsome in appearance. Dunlap is still grown by many of its old friends and we have a nice stock of plants for those who know and want it. Berries are medium in size, bright rich red clear through, and fair to good quality.

STELEMASTER: The Stelemaster has been developed by the Horticultural Crops Research Branch at Beltsville and the Maryland Experiment Station. It was introduced for areas where red-stele has damaged Temple and Sparkle. It is an early variety, ripening a few days before Temple. The plants are vigorous, productive and highly resistant to all kinds of red-stele known in eastern United States. The berries are medium in size, generally uniform and medium red in color with a glossy smooth surface. The flesh is light red, firm and flavor mild and subacid.

Received Strawberry Plants today in very good condition. I am very well pleased with such prompt service and beautiful plants. Thank you!
May 3, 1960 Calvin W. Rushford Franklin Co., Vt.

Just to let you know that we have received the strawberry plants in good condition and very much pleased with them. They are all planted and look good in the field.
5-9-1960 Mr. and Mrs. Aime Laurion Strafford Co., N. H.

The order of strawberry plants came through in good condition after twelve days enroute. I soaked the roots and then planted them. I have just checked them this morning and they are sending out new leaves with 100% surviving. They are enjoying this California sunshine.
2-29-1960 F. W. McCracken Contra Costa Co., Calif.

Plants received in good condition. We are well pleased with the good, healthy plants.
4-16-1960 John F. Wickersham Chester Co., Pa.

Please reserve the inclosed order of strawberry plants for us. We will call for them on or before April the first. Check is down payment for plants and balance will be paid when we pick up plants.

It has always been a pleasure to get our plants from you. We have never obtained better plants anywhere since they have proven to be very vigorous and true to name.
2-5-1960 C. A. Judy & Son Tuscarawas Co., Ohio

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

CATSKILL

Catskill is one of the best mid-season berries we have ever grown. This variety gained widespread importance upon the arrival of virus-free plants. It is well adapted to Canada and the northern states and as far south as North Carolina, westward beyond the Mississippi River. Catskill is the first choice of the mid-season varieties for commercial plantings of any size and most home gardeners.

PLANT GROWTH: When planted in good soil and well taken care of, produces runners freely, healthy plant growth, so results in a fine fruiting bed.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The bright color, with red-center and large size of Catskill berries make them attractive on the market, good for home use and considered very good for freezing. The berries are irregular in shape but very good flavor.

PRODUCTIVENESS: Its main attribute is high production. The virus-free Catskill plants have tremendous vigor, producing large bright red berries. Most growers report a good yield and a bumper crop.

BIG JOE

PLANT GROWTH: The plant is a vigorous grower, very healthy and medium productive.

SIZE AND QUALITY: The berries are large in size and have a large bright green cap which increases their attractiveness. They are, also, very fine in quality. Market gardeners who retail their berries, those who sell at the farm or on roadside markets, or, in fact, anyone who can get a premium for large, handsome, high quality fruit should include Big Joe in their plantings.

PRODUCTIVENESS: This variety does well on nearly all types of soil, but, like most others, responds quickly to good care and fertility. When grown for local or nearby markets where the shipping distance is not so great, Big Joe is one of the best money-makers we have.

POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas is a strawberry variety introduced by the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry and the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. It is a cross of the Tennessee Shipper and Midland.

A favorable impression with good quality of Pocahontas came from our own experience in growing this variety. Added interest came from glowing reports from growers of this community and those from other states where this variety is best adapted. Pocahontas has become a popular and proven profitable variety by growers in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The performance and yield of Pocahontas has been excellent in the many states and highly recommended for commercial plantings as a fresh fruit or shipping and for freezing. Its good quality and attractiveness commend it to the home fruit grower. Due to its merits, Pocahontas promises to be a leading berry for some time.

They make a vigorous growth of large robust plants and produce runners freely. Like most varieties, it does very well on good soil. Pocahontas ripens a week later than the Blakemore. Berries are large, with moderately tart flavor, vivid red in color, firm, glossy with tough skin and green cap. High characteristics for making a variety popular.

MIDWAY

Midway is a new variety of strawberries, originated as a seedling from the cross of Dixieland and Temple. The cross was made in 1951, the seedlings raised at Salisbury, Maryland in 1952 and selected in 1953.

Midway ripens in midseason about with Temple. The berries average medium to large in size and maintain a good size during picking season. The berries have a uniform deep red color with a glossy surface, firm flesh and skin with yellow seeds. Berries are irregular conic to blunt conic in shape. Flavor is subacid with good dessert quality and the berries have been satisfactory in frozen pack.

Plants of Midway produce many runners, are resistant to the common race of red stele but leaves are some-what susceptible to leaf scorch and leaf spot. This is our first year to grow Midway so we have not had it to bear fruit.

EMPIRE

Empire originated from a cross made between Dresden and Sparkle by the New York Experimental Station. It is very popular for growers in New York, Michigan and other Northern States.

Its attractiveness is due to its unusually bright glossy medium red color and bright green cap. Its large size is maintained very well through out the season. Report from northern growers indicate considerable frost resistance in Empire.

Plants are very productive with medium green leaves; fruit stems long; fruit very large, round conic to wedge conic slightly irregular, not too seedy in appearance, flesh light red. Quality of fruit very good, ripening 2 to 5 days later than Premier. It is recommended for commercial planting for Northern States. The good quality and size of berries commend it to the home fruit grower.

TENN. BEAUTY

From our experience and reports from our growers, Tennessee Beauty is the best Tennessee variety which has come in the strawberry field in recent years. It does well in the Southern States, Mid-western, as well as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The plants are easily grown, strong and healthy, making a good picking bed. The berries are large red conic shape with a bright green cap. They are a mid-season variety, yield as good as the best and will bring several dollars premium over other varieties. It is considered good for freezing. If you are looking for a good mid-season variety, we recommend Tenn. Beauty.

SURECROP

Surecrop has been tested for several years from Pennsylvania and New York to southern Virginia and westward to Ohio. It is most useful in red-stele infested soils because of its multiple resistance.

It is a midseason variety, with berries average large in size and maintain large size during the picking season. The berries have a light bright red color that becomes rich red but does not turn dark. They are firm with a tough, glossy skin and yellow seeds even with surface. Primary berries are somewhat irregular wedge shape, with later berries, uniform short conic. Their flavor is tart and good, satisfactory rated for frozen pack.

Plants of Surecrop are very vigorous, produce many runners, are heavy in crop yields in comparison with some of the other mid-season varieties.

ARMORE

A cross of Aroma and Blakemore introduced by the Missouri Experiment Station. It resembles the Aroma in size and shape, but like the Blakemore, the berries are firm and bright red in color, good quality for shipping. Growing tests of Armore have proven it to be more productive than 60 others. The fruit ripens a few days later than the Blakemore and plants continue to produce late after the Aroma berries are harvested.

ALBRITTON

Albritton is a midseason variety, originated in North Carolina and appears to be best adapted in that and adjoining states. This variety is replacing Massey rapidly because of the firmness, tough skin, smoothness and attractive appearance. Although it is primarily a fresh market berry, fully ripened fruit yield an attractive frozen pack.

FAIRLAND

Fairland is a variety which gives its best results in Massachusetts, Ohio, West Virginia and other northern states. It is recommended more for local markets than for shipping.

The berries are large, light in color, and fairly good in quality.

The plants are vigorous in growth and red-stele resistant. They are extremely productive, ranking with Premier and Catskill.

SPARKLE

Sparkle is an outstanding variety introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station. It is a variety which is resistant to the common race of red-stele diseases, and is seldom affected by late frost.

Sparkle make a good growth of strong vigorous plants. In production it ranks with the best. The berries are sweet, high quality, a glossy dark red which sparkle as the name states. They run large to medium size and are of the best quality for the fresh market when picked and packed right. It is rated high for freezing. Sparkle has been acknowledged a leading berry in the northern and middle western states.

VERMILION

Vermilion is a midseason variety adapted to sections of Middle Atlantic and Central states. It was originated by the University of Illinois, in which section, it has shown good results. Its vigorous plants are resistant to red-stele and are very productive. The fruit is dark red, large in size, good flavor, with the same degree of firmness as Sparkle.

Late Varieties

JERSEYBELLE

Jerseybelle is a satisfactory variety introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station. It has now become outstanding for growers in New Jersey and Long Island, New York as a late variety.

The size of the berry, the largest if grown in good soil, with its cap, result in a fine appearance, attracting so much attention in the markets, sells quickly to buyer and customer. The large glossy red berries have prominent yellow seeds. The berries if kept too long on the vine will turn dark. It should not be picked too long ahead of making the shipment for best appearance. Plants make a good fruited bed if set in good rich soil and produce big yields for many growers. Jerseybelle berries sell quickly on the roadside and local market and is ideal for a late variety.

FAIRPEAKE

Fairpeake is a cross of the Fairfax and Chesapeake. The size and flavor of the berries make it ideal for the home garden and local market. The berries are large rich red color, yellow seeds, with large green caps. Since it is a late variety, it escapes late frost and can be grown in areas successfully where the Fairfax and Premier have been highly approved. However it is not as productive a variety as the virus-free Red Star.

ROBINSON

The Robinson, known as Kardinal King, also Scarlet Beauty, originated in Michigan. This variety has become popular with northern and mid-western growers, from Michigan to Maryland.

The plants grow small but will make a wide bed of plants that grow in most types of soil. The berries grow quite large, blunt pointed, borne on large thick fruit stems, well protected with heavy foliage. The berries are scarlet, solid red through the center.

In the northern and western sections, the fruit holds up well for shipping, while in other sections the fruit is not firm enough to ship long distances.

Robinson has a long fruiting season which is in its favor. The size and attractiveness of the berry sell well at local markets. Its name of Scarlet Beauty describes it best. Many growers have produced record breaking crops and have given it first place in the strawberry list.

RED STAR

A very late variety, which is growing in popularity in the North and West to Missouri. It is several days later than Gandy. The plants are large and vigorous, easily grown in dark loamy soil. Virus-free plants are now available.

The berries are bright in color, do not turn dark, very firm glossy skin, tough enough to be called a good shipper. The raised yellow seeds combined with the bright green cap makes the Red Star a very attractive berry. Because of its flavor and tartness, its excellent dessert quality, its perfectly preserved and canned shape, it is highly recommended as a commercial and home garden berry.

AMBROSIA LATE

Ambrosia is a very late variety. It makes a vigorous growth of plants and produces a good crop of large, very light colored berries. The flavor and quality of the berries are not equal to the Fairpeake or Red Star here in Maryland. It has been more favorably grown in some of the Northeastern states.

Everbearing Varieties

GROW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Be sure to include some of the Everbearers in your order. You can have berries for your own use all summer and sell your neighbors enough to pay all costs of growing them. There is a good local demand for these berries.

SUPERFECTION

A new Everbearer, originated in Michigan and seems to have similar characteristics in plant growth and fruiting to the Gem. Like Gem it will produce more plants than the Mastodon. When Superfection is planted in the spring, with proper care and conditions, a good crop of summer and fall berries will be a certainty. It can not be depended upon for spring production, as the Mastodon. If you wish berries in your garden in the summer and fall, try some Superfection.

GEM

From our experience, this variety is equal to any other Everbearer and really has surpassed all, even the Mastodon over a test of several years.

GROWTH OF PLANTS: Under most conditions, Gem will make a good bed of plants. The plants are very prolific. We have seen the runner plants put out blossoms before they had taken root. The berries are medium to large in size, a

MASTODON

THE KING OF THE EVERBEARERS

If planted in good land under favorable conditions, Mastodon will make a good bed of plants, but under reverse conditions, they are inclined to stool up. The plants are large, the foliage having a dark green glossy color. The berries are of good size, rich in color and are firm enough to ship to moderate distances. Every gardener or farmer should have a plot of Mastodon or Gem plants or both for Fall berries.

STREAMLINER

Streamliner plants are now available for our customers in virus-free stock. It is a good plant maker and ranks high as an everbearer in its yield of large rich red berries over a long season. It grows well in any section, especially in demand by eastern and central state growers. Recommended for local markets and fruit stand trade.

FULL-OF-LIFE PLANTS

Our strawberry plants are taken from young beds, dug when dormant and placed in cold storage before shipment, unless the request for fresh dug plants. Plants are well rooted and dug from beds which have never borne a crop. The plants are carefully packed in plastic bags in wire bound containers and will reach you in good condition.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Plants that are dug when dormant and placed in cold storage, live and grow better than fresh dug plants, especially for late plantings. If you have storage facilities with temperatures about 32 degrees, order your plants early when plants are dormant and place in storage. If you do not have storage space, place your order early and we will keep your plants in storage. Very often we are sold out on some varieties late in the season. Plants dug when dormant will cost less for transportation than plants dug after they make their spring growth.

Cold storage plants when properly handled are superior to plants dug in the spring. For best quality, cold storage plants must be dug when completely dormant and stored at 28 to 32 degrees F. until time of planting, which may be several months after digging.

Polyethylene-lined crates or bags for plant storage have rapidly replaced spagnum moss packed crates as there is less damage from spoilage. Plants have a fresher appearance when stored in poly liners.

LEADING VARIETIES FOR HOME AND COMMERCIAL FREEZERS

There seems to be a matter of taste or opinion of the preference of the most satisfactory varieties for freezing. We have been freezing most of the varieties for several years to test them in our home freezer and have found the following varieties to freeze satisfactorily:

Blakemore
Catskill
Dixieland
Earlidawn
Midland
Midway
Pocahontas
Redglow
Sparkle
Surecrop

TRUE-TO-NAME: We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name, and if any should prove otherwise we will replace it, but in no case will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the plants.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection, Duplicate of No. 182 College Park, Md., Sept. 22, 1959
Virus Free Strawberry Plants. Bundle Tag No. 14

This is to Certify, That on the 17th day of October, 1960, we examined the Nursery stock of J. H. Shivers Plant Farms located at Allen County of Wicomico State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until September 30, 1961, unless sooner revoked and does not include nursery stock not grown within this state, unless such stock is previously covered by Certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Plant Pathologist.

L. O. WEAVER
State Plant Pathologist

GEO. S. LANGFORD
State Entomologist

SPECIAL GARDEN OFFER

For Northern States, Delivered Postpaid

Choice of the following Varieties—
Premier or Fairfax
Catskill or Sparkle
Empire or Robinson
Red Star or Ambrosia

Selection No. 1	**25 Plants of any 4 varieties above for**	**$ 4.50**
Selection No. 2	**50 Plants of any 4 varieties above for**	**$ 7.25**
Selection No. 3	**100 Plants of any 4 varieties above for**	**$13.00**

SPECIAL GARDEN OFFER

For Southern and Middle Atlantic States
Choice of the following Varieties - Postpaid
Pocahontas or Premier
Tenn. Beauty or Vermilion
Dixieland or Fairfax
Red Star or Robinson

Selection No. 4	**25 each of 4 varieties, postpaid**	**$ 4.35**
Selection No. 5	**50 each of 4 varieties, postpaid**	**$ 8.25**
Selection No. 6	**100 each of 4 varieties, postpaid**	**$12.00**

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ON THE NEWEST VARIETIES

Earlidawn **Redglow**
Jerseybelle **Surecrop**

Selection No. 7	**25 of each of above 4 kinds, postpaid**	**$ 5.00**
Selection No. 8	**50 of each of above 4 kinds, postpaid**	**$ 8.25**
Selection No. 9	**100 of each of above 4 kinds, postpaid**	**$14.00**

SELECTION NO. 10
FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN EVERBEARING VARIETIES;

25 Mastodon **25 Superfection**
25 Gem **25 Streamliner**
25 of each of above 4 kinds, postpaid $9.00

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

TERMS: Cash with order. Remit by Money Order, Bank Draft, Cash in Registered Letter or Personal Check. No C. O. D's unless 10% accompanies order.

PACKING: No extra charge made for packing at these prices.

TIME OF SHIPMENTS: We ship plants from November 1st to May 15th.

LATE SHIPMENTS: All plants ordered shipped after May 15th will be packed and shipped in best possible condition but at purchaser's risk.

WRITE US: We will be pleased to hear from you this season, if we can be of help to you in any way in answering questions regarding varieties, cultural methods, diseases or any other matter concerning strawberries. Please feel free to write us.

WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

ORDER as soon as you have decided what varieties and how many you want. Write plainly so that we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgement of order of plants.

REGARDING YOUR ORDER: Attached to this catalog is an order blank. By filling it out completely, you will assist us in handling your order promptly and accurately. Give your name and complete address legibly. Check the manner of shipment you prefer. Note the amount that is enclosed in payment of your order. Send the order to us in the enclosed reply envelope.

PARCEL POST is generally cheapest and most satisfactory for small shipments and with larger shipments in adjoining and nearby states.

Strawberry plants packed for shipment weigh approximately 4 pounds per 100 plants. Make up your order, calculate the approximate weight and if you do not know your zone from Allen, Maryland, use distances given herewith or ask your postmaster.

With zone rate given here you can easily calculate the amount of postage to send. Be sure to send postage enough as any excess will be returned. If sufficient amount to pay parcel post charges is not sent with the order, the plants will be sent by express collect, or by parcel post, C. O. D., for the amount of postage due, as we cannot keep accounts and send bills for small items of postage.

PLANT WEIGHT

25 plants	1 lb.	250 plants	10 lbs.
50 plants	2 lbs.	500 plants	20 lbs
100 plants	4 lbs.	1000 plants	40 lbs.

PARCEL POST RATES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

No. of Plants	25	50	100	250	500	750	1,000
Zones 1 & 2, up to 151 mi.	$.23	$.27	$.35	$.59	$.99	$1.38	$1.78
Zone 3, 150 to 300 mi.	.23	.29	.39	.70	1.21	1.73	2.24
Zone 4, 300 to 600 mi.	.24	.31	.45	.87	1.56	2.25	*2.94
Zone 5, 600 to 1,000 mi.	.26	.36	.54	1.10	2.02	*2.95	*3.87
Zone 6, 1,000 to 1,400 mi.	.28	.40	.64	1.36	*2.56	*3.75	*4.95
Zone 7, 1,400 to 1,800 mi.	.30	.46	.76	1.67	*3.19	*4.71	*6.23
Zone 8, 1,800 to —	.32	.51	.87	1.95	*3.75	*5.56	*7.36

* Cheaper by Express for number of plants in these zones.

There is a minimum express charge of $1.93 plus 6¢ tax, regardless of how small the package. Therefore, the cost of shipping small orders of packages of plants will be cheaper sent by parcel post.

How To Reach Shivers Farm!

Directions For Customers Who Wish To Call For Plants

For our customers who wish to call for their plants at the Shivers Plant Farms, drive to Salisbury, Maryland. Take U. S. Route 13 South to Fruitland, Maryland. There at the stop light, turn right and go about one-half mile to first cross road, turn left for about another one-half mile to Y and take the right fork to Allen. Continue through the village. As you approach the bridge or spillway, turn to road on the right. You will find our farm, the first on the right.

ORDER SHEET

J. H SHIVERS PLANT FARMS

ALLEN **Wicomico County** **MARYLAND**

Send to _____ R. F. D. _____

Post Office _____ Box _____
Ship by Parcel Post ( ).
Ship by Express ( ). Shipping Station _____

County or Street _____ State _____

Date of this order _____ 196 __ Ship about _____ 196 __

Amt. Enclosed: Check $_____ Money Order $_____ Stamps $_____ Cash $_____

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent. Make all letters short and to the point.

Quantity	Variety of Stock Wanted	Price	

Order some Premiers, the sure cropper.

IMPORTANT!

If Sold Out of Varieties Ordered

Please Check One

SUBSTITUTE A Suitable Variety of Equal Value — — — —. ☐

RETURN My order and Money for Varieties Not Available —. ☐

ORDER SHEET (Continued)

Quantity	Variety of Stock Wanted	Price	

Please write below the names and addresses of anyone you know who might be interested in, or buyers of Strawberry plants, and we will mail them a copy of this catalog.

Price List For 1961

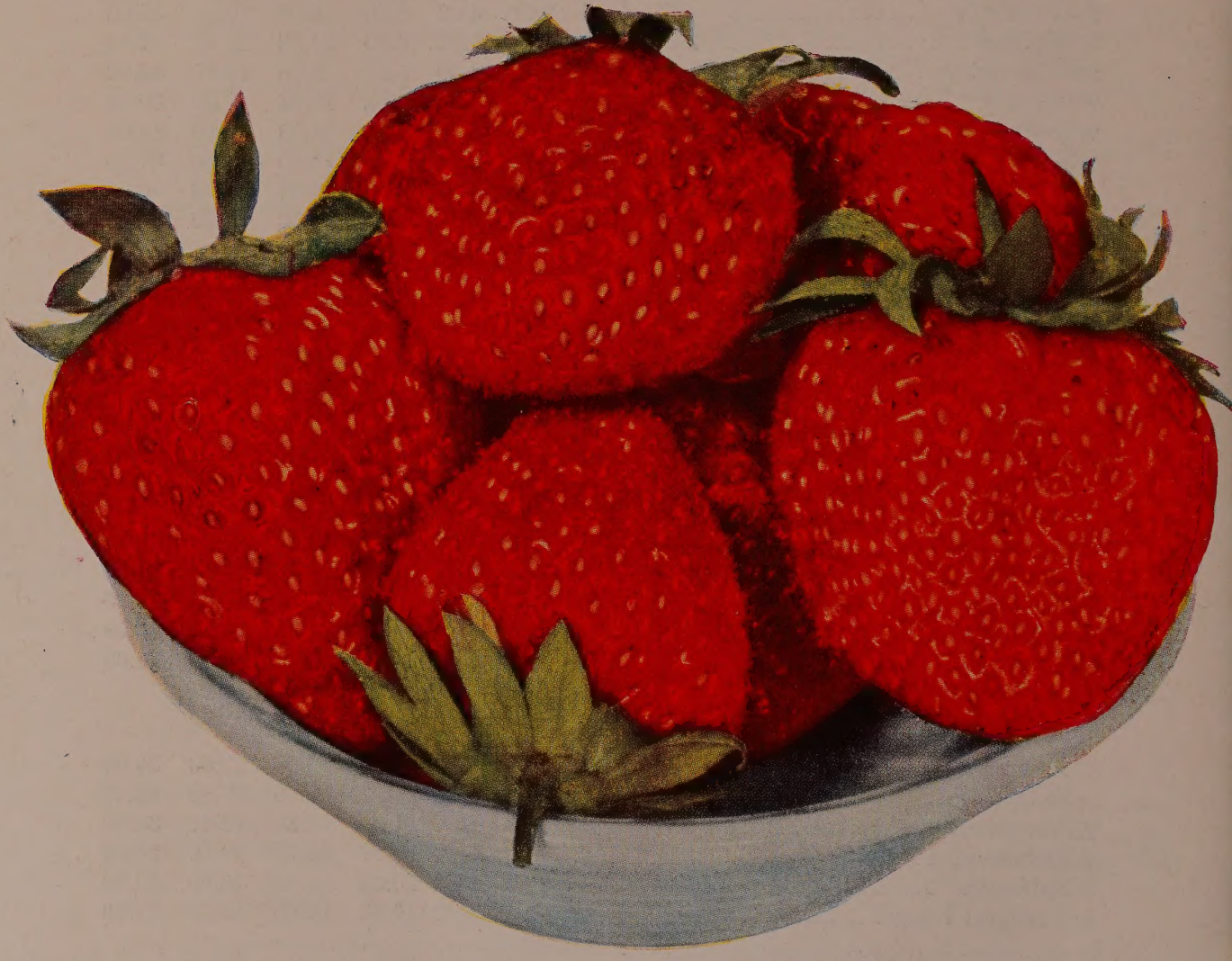
EARLY VARIETIES	25	50	100	250	500	750	1,000	5,000
★Blakemore	$1.15	$1.90	$3.00	$6.00	$9.40	$12.40	$15.00	$70.00
★Dixieland	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
Dunlap	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	12.40	15.00	70.00
★Earlidawn	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	11.35	15.50	18.50	87.50
★Fairfax	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	11.35	15.50	18.50	87.50
★Florida 90	.75	1.25	2.00	4.00	6.25	8.25	10.00	45.00
★Midland	1.45	2.43	3.90	7.80	12.30	16.08	19.50	92.50
★Missionary	.75	1.25	2.00	4.00	6.25	8.25	10.00	45.00
★Premier	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
★Howard 17	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
★Redglow	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	11.35	15.50	18.50	87.50
★Stelemaster	1.42	2.37	3.80	7.60	11.87	15.67	19.00	90.00
Temple	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	11.35	15.50	18.50	87.50
MIDSEASON VARIETIES								
★Albritton	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	12.40	15.00	70.00
★Armore	1.20	2.00	3.20	6.40	10.00	13.20	16.00	75.00
Big Joe	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
★Catskill	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
★Empire	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
Fairland	1.40	2.30	3.70	7.40	11.35	15.50	18.50	87.50
★Midway	1.50	2.50	4.00	8.00	12.50	16.50	20.00	
★Pocahontas	1.30	2.17	3.50	6.84	10.94	14.33	17.50	82.50
★Sparkle	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
★Surecrop	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
★Tenn. Beauty	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
★Vermilion	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	12.40	15.00	70.00
LATE VARIETIES								
Ambrosia	1.27	2.12	3.40	6.80	10.62	14.03	17.00	80.00
Fairpeake	1.45	2.40	3.90	7.80	12.10	15.95	19.50	92.50
★Jerseybelle	1.35	2.25	3.60	7.20	11.25	14.85	18.00	85.00
★Redstar	1.42	2.37	3.80	7.60	11.87	15.67	19.00	90.00
★Robinson	1.20	2.05	3.25	6.60	10.25	13.60	16.50	77.50
★Kardinal King	1.20	2.05	3.25	6.60	10.25	13.60	16.50	77.50
EVERBEARING VARIETIES								
Gem	2.25	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.75	24.75	30.00	140.00
Superfection	2.25	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.75	24.75	30.00	140.00
Streamliner	2.25	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.75	24.75	30.00	140.00
Mastodon	2.40	4.00	6.40	12.80	20.00	26.40	32.00	150.00

If interested in more than 5,000 plants, write for quantity prices.

All plant shipments F. O. B. Allen, Maryland at prices quoted. Express and parcel post charges paid by purchaser.

1961 Strawberry

Catalog and Plant Guide



On Maryland's Eastern Shore

"Shore Plants with Sure Quality"

J. H. Shivers Plant Farms

Allen, Maryland

Tel. Salisbury PIoneer 9-9578